Equal Rights

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SATURDAY,
NOVEMBER 30, 1929

Mrs. Pankhurst

From the portrait, by Georgina A. Brackenbury, which now hangs in the National Gallery, London, England. Miss Brackenbury and her sister Marie were two of the most distinguished members of the Women's Social and Political Union, and during the militant campaign were several times in prison. Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Brackenbury were devoted friends.

Equal Rights

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]

Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House May 18, 1928, by Representative Frederick W. Magrady Pennsylvania.

"Pin-Money" or Nothing?

ON BEHALF of the Feminists of the United States we congratulate Lady Rhondda upon the excellence of her reply to J. H. Thomas, Socialist, who recently launched a vitriolic attack against women workers.

In the couse of the debate in the British House of Commons on the unemployment insurance bill to increase doles, Mr. Thomas, who is Lord of the Privy Seal and Minister of Employment, denounced "women pin-money workers" as economically unfair and against the interests of the nation.

"No legislation can cure it," he said. "It is a question of moral responsibility. The number of women engaged in industry today doing work that men did prior to the war is very substantial—women that need not to be so employed."

Lady Rhondda retorted with: "It is strange that Mr. Thomas, a Socialist, should be advocating idleness for any section of the community. It is ridiculous to say that it is against the interests of the nation for women to work. Everyone either works or is kept by some one else. My own experience in business is that few women are engaged in it on a pin-money basis. Most of them work because they need the money.

"Even if women had no other responsibilities, why should they not work to support themselves?" she asked. "Is it fair to expect fathers to support a family of grown-up daughters? Suppose even that many women are working for pin-money, what would happen to the pin-money when earned? It would be spent some way, and however spent it would create more work."

Apparently Mr. Thomas, in spite of being a Socialist, does not understand the dignity of labor. It is, of course, charming of him to desire to increase the dole for the dependent wives of unemployed men from $1.75 to $2.25 weekly, but even this princely income will scarcely persuade women to accept a condition of permanent dependency.

Any Socialist, worthy of the name, ought to know better. To encourage idleness and parasiteism among more than half the population of the British Isles is to set a strange precedent in social economic philosophies.

But perhaps Mr. Thomas does not mean that women should not work. Perhaps he is kind and does not grudge them the scrubbing brush, the washtub and the cook stove. Only they must not work for "pin-money," they must work for the love of men or nothing.

Florence Underwood, secretary of the Women's Freedom League, sums up the situation splendidly:

"We think the Thomas statement is simply scandalous," she said. "It is not for him to be the inquisitor of why women work. Like the old Adam, he is just trying to blame the woman—for unemployment. Every woman has a right to work, no matter what her position, if she chooses to do so."

That is the whole case in a nutshell. Every woman has a right to work and to be paid what she can get for her labors.

If Mr. Thomas himself had to choose, as under our man-made governments many women are forced to choose, between "pin-money" and nothing, we've a notion that even so omniscient a being might prefer small change to an empty pocket.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words

IT IS very gratifying to the officers of the National Woman's Party to find so enthusiastic a response to the call to the National Biennial Convention as the lists of delegates from the various States already received at Headquarters would imply. Twenty-eight States as a minimum will be represented at the convention, many of them with a full delegation.

We may all rejoice that the convention promises to be so popular, for, after all, the passage of legislation depends upon public opinion, and a large attendance at the convention will be a convincing demonstration to the members of Congress that the women of the United States desire the immediate passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

The members of Congress have it in their power to pass this amendment. They are the people to whom the first appeal must be made. So come to Washington and make your wishes known where they will count most.

Actions speak louder than words and your presence in Washington December 6, 7, 8 and 9 will be more convincing to your representatives than the most impassioned burst of oratory. So come, and know in advance that whether you are an official delegate or not you will be warmly welcomed.

Stimulating Convention Anticipated

IMPORTANT action, brilliant ceremonies, and stimulating associations will feature the biennial national convention of the National Woman's Party which will be held in Washington, December 6 to 9, concluding with a delegation to President Hoover on Monday.

Decision on action to be taken by the National Woman's Party to establish Equal Rights between men and women by international, national, and State action will be made in the business sessions of the convention to be held Friday and Saturday. New officers will be elected.

The dinner which is to be the climax of the convention will be held at the Willard Hotel Saturday evening, with an Ambassador, a Senator, and distinguished Feminist leaders as the speakers. Other features of the convention are the reception to be given at Alva Belmont House, the new headquarters, on Friday evening, and the memorial services in honor of Emmeline Pankhurst, British militant leader, on Sunday in the crypt of the National Capitol.

The business meetings on Friday afternoon, December 6, Saturday morning and afternoon, December 7, are to be held in the Garden House of the Grace Dodge Hotel.

Jane Norman Smith, of New York, chairman of the National Council of the Woman's Party, will preside at the first session on Friday afternoon, at which national work is to be the subject under consideration. The principal National undertaking of the Woman's Party is the Equal Rights Amendment providing that men and women shall have Equal Rights in the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. This amendment was first introduced in Congress by Vice-President Curtis. It is sponsored in the present Congress by Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, in the Senate and by Representative Frederick Magrady, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives. Maud Younger, of San Francisco, Congressional chairman of the Woman's Party, will report at this session on the work being done in Congress for the amendment. Chairmen of the State branches of the Woman's Party will report at this session on the work being done in their States. Among those who will report in person are Mrs. William Kent, California chairman; Mrs. George Metcalf, Missouri; Mrs. Walter Nelson, Michigan; Mrs. Robert Hudson, Virginia; Edith Houghton Hooker, Maryland; Elsie Hill, Connecticut; Mrs. H. L. Movius, Massachusetts.

THE sessions Saturday morning and afternoon will deal with international work for Equal Rights. Doris Stevens, chairman of the Woman's Party Committee on International Action, will present her report dealing with the proposed Equal Rights Treaty, the convention regarding the nationality of women to be presented to the Conference on Codification of International Law meeting at The Hague in March, 1930, and regarding the proposed affiliation of the National Woman's Party with the Open Door International, the recently formed international organization which works for the one object—industrial equality.

The reception Friday evening, December 6, is given by the District of Columbia Branch in honor of the delegates to the convention. It will be in the nature of a housewarming, since it is the first public occasion in the new headquarters of the Woman's Party at 144 B Street, Northeast. Since it is impossible for Mrs. Belmont to be present, dedication of the headquarters will be postponed.

The newly acquired Headquarters was formerly the residence of Senator Porter Dale, of Vermont, and is said to be the oldest house in Washington. It is of Colonial architecture and is distinguished by many beautiful pieces of antique furniture which have been presented to the Woman's Party by its branches and members throughout the country.

Mrs. Emile Berliner, chairman of the District of Columbia Branch of the Woman's Party, will head the receiving line on the night of the reception. Among the district and national officers who will receive with her are Jessie Dell, United States Civil Service Commissioner, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, of New York, chairman of the committee which had charge of the remodeling of the new headquarters, Jane Norman Smith, national chairman, Adelaide Johnson, the sculptor of the statue of the Equal Rights Pioneers which now stands in the United States Capitol, and Nina Allender.

INEZ HAYNES IRWIN, eminent writer and chairman of the Authors' Council of the Woman's Party, will preside at the dinner at the Willard on Saturday evening, December 7, when the report of the convention's decisions regarding international work will be made. The speakers at the dinner will be Ambassador Ferrara, of Cuba, Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, Doris Stevens, Olive Stott Gabriel, of New York, president of the National Association of Women Lawyers, which has recently adopted a resolution calling for equality in international laws regulating nationality, Fanny Bunand-Sevastos, of Paris, who is assisting the Inter-American Commission of Women, Jane Norman Smith of New York, Gail Laughlin, of Portland, Maine, a member of the Maine Legislature, and Mrs. William Kent, of San Francisco. Mrs. Kent lived in Washington for many years when her husband served several terms in Congress and later as a member of the Tariff Commission. Mrs. Wymond Bradbury is chairman of the committee in charge of the dinner.

The memorial to Mrs. Pankhurst will be held in the Capitol on Sunday afternoon, December 8. In announcing this meeting, Mabel Vernon, national executive secretary of the Woman's Party, called attention to the fact that this convention of the organization is the first national gathering that the Woman's Party has had since Mrs. Pankhurst's death.

"We wish to take advantage of this opportunity when our members from all over the country are gathered together, to honor a woman whose courageous leadership in the British fight for votes for women inspired American women to the aggressive work which led to their enfranchisement," Miss Vernon said. "We feel that the women of this country owe much to Mrs. Pankhurst and we desire at our convention to pay tribute to her memory."

Christabel Pankhurst, who was her mother's chief aide in the British militant campaign, will attend the memorial service in the Capitol.

The Marine Band orchestra will play, and a quartet under the direction of Ruby Smith Stahl will sing. The militant flag of purple, green, and white, which has been sent from London, will lead a procession of Woman's Party banners carried by members of the Young Women's Council of the Woman's Party. The militant banner which led many a demonstration of the English militants in the days when they were fighting for suffrage will have a guard of honor of young women carrying garlands of purple, white, and green, the militant colors.

Mrs. Kent will preside and Edith Houghton Hooker, of Baltimore, will make the speech of tribute to Mrs. Pankhurst. A representative of the British embassy will attend the ceremony. Marie Moore Forrest, pageant director, is chairman of the committee in charge of the memorial service.

The concluding event of the convention will be a delegation to President Hoover at noon on Monday, at which he will be asked to give his aid to women's efforts to obtain equality in nationality laws.

THE Delaware Branch of the Woman's Party is coming in a special car to attend the Mrs. Pankhurst memorial services on Sunday. All the newspaper women of Wilmington and a large delegation of members of the National Woman's Party will be in the party to attend

the ceremonies, Florence Bayard Hilles writes.

The Maryland State Branch will have a full quota of delegates, and most of its life members, founders, and other members will attend all or part of the convention.

Feminists from all over the country will attend this convention for the purpose of working out the best and quickest means of achieving Equal Rights between men and women.

Women in the Nursing Profession

By Dean Annie Goodrich
Speech Made Over the National Woman's Party's Nation-wide Hook-up on November 20

THERE are, we venture to assert, few, if any, callings or professions so illustrative of the varied capacities of women as nursing. The briefest survey of the field presents demands that range from the delicate antennae of intuition to tests of physical endurance equaling those imposed upon men. The terms mother, teacher, soldier, so frequently applied to her, bear out this statement. A study of the growth and development of nursing would seem to present the profession as the connecting link between the womanhood of the past, whose environment was so pre-eminently the home, and the emerging womanhood of today, whose contribution is or should be the extending through all community activities of those influences and values intrinsic in the home. Is this within the range of human possibilities? We believe so, and conceive the nurse as a potent factor in its achievement.

This public servant, for such the nurse has now become, it should never be forgotten emerged from her cloistered service at the prophetic command many centuries ago of St. Vincent de Paul—"They shall have no monasteries but the houses of the sick, no cells but hired rooms, no cloister but the streets of the town and the wards of the hospital, no enclosure but obedience, and for convent bars only the fear of God; for a veil they shall have a holy and perfect modesty, and while they keep themselves free from the infection of vice they shall sow the seeds of virtue wherever they turn their steps."

What vision! How exactly does this pronouncement portray the situation today! To city tenement or isolated rural community by day or night the nurse goes protected only by her mission, and what a marvelous protection has that proved to be.

The moment of that prophetic utterance was epochal, for it opened the door to a field of labor for women, the ground of which had to be prepared for undreamed-of developments through the scientific era toward which the world was rapidly moving.

Step by step with the advance in medical science has been this preparation of the nurse for her wider task. As the precursor of woman's part in the new chapter of the drama of life a figure emerges whose extraordinary accomplishment could only be achieved by a personality in whom were combined qualities generally attributed to the finest expression of the soldier, the statesmen, the scientist and the woman. There is something profoundly moving, awe-inspiring indeed in the fact that through a given personality at a given moment in the march of civilization may be projected a development of world-wide significance and service. Such a personality was Florence Nightingale. Cast in human form, she was undoubtedly human, but as an expression of creative force in the social movement she is profoundly impressive, for she emerges an epitome, as it were, of the thought and effort that down through the ages have been concerned with the conservation of the human race, to suddenly project a plan of action that was to leap from continent to continent, weaving back and forth through various forms of expression, but in the main true to type; a woman skilled of hand, highly intelligent, leaning heavily upon medical science for support and direction, driven by an irresistible urge to forward by all means the conservation of human life on this planet.

A MOMENT may well be expended in briefly presenting some outstanding facts in the life of Florence Nightingale. This woman was born of parents possessed, according to history, of certain attributes likely to forward the creation of a fine type of human being. The mental attitudes of her father were such as to encourage her intellectual pursuits. Since he believed in higher education for women, she was well versed in studies which in that day would not usually be required for young women. Her beautiful home environment was such as to stimulate her love of beauty, and to develop the finer qualities or appreciations usually expressed as culture.

Undoubtedly such inheritance and environment had a direct bearing upon her later accomplishments—in the hospitals of the Crimea, in the professional training of nurses through the establishment of the school at St. Thomas, London, through her vision of the health missioners as she described them.

It is interesting and inspiring to trace the world-wide influence of the extraordinary reduction of mortality in the Crimean hospitals in 1855 from 42 per cent. to 2 per cent. within a comparatively few months, a reduction attributed to the simple hygienic procedures established through Miss Nightingale's insistence and under her direction. One can hardly doubt its bearing upon the low mortality from disease in the Japanese army during the Russian-Japanese war, and again later in the great World War.

CERTAIN it is that the nursing service then demanded and rendered found its birth in the Crimean episode, for it was this experience that revealed to Miss Nightingale the profound importance of professional preparation, with the result that 22,000 professionally prepared nurses from the United States alone stood side by side with the medical officers in the evacuation hospitals and the base hospitals, making aseptic procedures possible under most difficult conditions; while in the camp hospitals in this country another large quota rendered day and night service during the most devasting epidemic that this country has ever experienced—the influenza epidemic of 1918.

One has but to read the account of the work accomplished by nurses as it appears in the Red Cross history of the World War to be convinced of the ability of women to take their place by the side of men in the most demanding situations. But of infinitely greater importance in its bearing on woman's part in the social evolution was Miss Nightingale's vision before the days of preventive medicine of the nurse as a means for the creation of universal health.

There is, of course, no one who is not at least somewhat familiar with the developments in the field of science, both in relation to the older sciences and in the creation of new ones; as for instance in the field of psychology which enables the measurement, with an increasing degree of accuracy, of intelligences; or the development in the fields of biology, chemistry and the like. I should imagine that no one would take issue with me if I stated that many such developments or findings, as for instance in the field of physiological chemistry or nutrition relate directly or indirectly to the maintenance of health, and possibly the eventual creation of a physically finer type of being. We might go a step farther, might we not, with the increasing understanding of the interrelation of the physical and the psychic, and say a mentally and physically finer type. There are those indeed who

would go even farther, implying that we have yet much to learn as to the interrelation of the physical and psychic in their bearing upon crime.

I RECALL Mr. Glenn Frank's suggestion some years ago that we would all do well to go to school for a while in Mr. Luther Burbank's garden. "For," said he, "if Burbank cannot afford to let 'nature' muddle through in running a garden, we cannot afford to let 'human nature' muddle through." The implication is far-reaching indeed of Mr. Burbank's demonstration that the prickly pear and the cactus and plants exhaling repugnant odors may be deprived of these undesirable characteristics while conserving, strengthening, even developing their more desirable ones, and not less so his insistence on inheritance and environment as the two potent factors in these changes. For we must conceive that the application of, shall we say, not unsimilar methods, with due consideration for the difference of the type of creation, to the cultivation and development of human beings, might result also in the lessening, even obliterating, of undesirable characteristics, while conserving and strengthening the desirable unique characteristics of any given individual, group or race. I recall a statement of Mr. Burbank that the changes which I have mentioned and which have been effected in plant life within a comparatively few years, had not taken place in a thousand previous years, and might never have taken place at all had it not been for scientifically directed effort. How exactly this accords with the history of the attack upon the reduction and prevention of diseases prevalent through centuries.

If it is somewhat startling to hear an expert in the field of psychiatry announce that one out of any ten persons in a given state is mentally unsound; on the other hand, hardly less so is his subsequent statement that, given the means for research and the personnel (doctors and nurses) there is a reasonable assurance that the number of such cases could be reduced in ten years by one-third.

But even with scientifically directed effort, universal dissemination of such knowledge as is now available with all our extraordinary means of communication is a slow process. Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, is the history and probably will continue to be the history of such effort if it is to have universal results.

The inclusion of nursing in the professional groups with a consequent emphasis in the curriculum on the sciences bearing directly and indirectly upon human life make the nurse a strategic factor, the connecting link as it were, between the laboratories of study and research and the community. Such a function should intrigue and sustain the interest of the best minds. For instance, the problem of juvenile delinquency, emotional instability or immaturity in their relation to the family life suggest opportunity for the co-operation of an agent whose intimate and prolonged association with the family is unique. The child with tantrums, the retarded child, the child with defective posture is today not less the problem of every nurse than the child with a communicable disease. The influence of the nurse, qualified or unqualified, is greater than is always divined. She is therefore a potent factor in achieving an informed public, and upon this the application of the findings of science depends.

I must not be understood as asserting the super-value of the nurse. I am discussing only one expression of woman's contribution in what is or should be the great objective of all—the creation of the Great Society. To achieve this end men and women must work together in full recognition of mutual responsibility, with equality of opportunity, each determining their particular contribution to this, the greatest engineering project yet conceived. This obviously demands the cultivation and direction of the child life through all the means which science daily and hourly is revealing, for it implies the achieving of a universal intelligence, a fundamental factor in which is health, mental, physical and emotional, of each individual.

IT has been well said that to rapidly improve the race it is not necessary to overturn social ideals nor to disregard the sacred family relationship, but rather to raise our social ideals to even higher levels and make even more sacred the family tie. The creation of the Great Society depends not on the scientists, educators or philanthropists, however important may be and indeed is the part of each group, but on that sacred trinity the family, father, mother and child, to whom should be released in understandable terms and in the fullest possible measure the findings of science in relation to the betterment of human life.

Says a well-known sociologist: "Men have been engaged in discussing women in the past from the point of view of woman's case with man, or man's case with woman. But civilization is not ultimately concerned in a fundamental way with either of these issues. The central problem is the relation of woman not to man, but to the needs of society."

Not only social necessity, but social vision is calling, and calling loudly, for the services of women. Women, I insist, through this one social expression called the nurse, have demonstrated without peradventure their ability to take their place by the side of men.

Could we but envisage in its entirety the contribution of women to the evolution of the hospital alone, whereby its services have been opened to all classes of people, and from birth to death, there would be presented a picture of the most varied abilities, and a demand upon physical and mental endurance that would leave no doubt as to the place of women in all activities bearing on the direction and protection of human life. An outstanding example of this is found in the great hospitals in some of our cities under the religious orders which beginning with their financial adjustments, and ending with the modern and highly equipped kitchens and laundries, and even their ambulance service, are under the control and direction of women.

AS women have put their shoulders to the wheel and made safely habitable for all classes, through cleanliness and order, the hospitals of the world, even so should they never rest until though their faithfulness to type and tradition they have obliterated the sore spots of our civilization, than which none are more appalling than the slums of our cities, those hotbeds in which are sown the seeds of poverty, disease and crime.

A function of man will probably continue to be the creation of industrial projects, banking systems, the stock market, the armies and navies of the world. The higher function, and pre-eminently that of woman, would be to ensure and preserve for all throughout the life environment those values, those influences which the term "home" connotes. Wherever the man, woman or child spend their waking not less than the sleeping hours, there is for them the home, whether it be in the school, the factory, the restaurant, the movie, the dance hall or the prison. Such function as this implies demands that the status of women shall be educationally, economically, politically on an equal footing with man.

There is no question that such a contribution will be welcomed by men. How often was it said that the conditions at the polls alone would bar the women from voting. How unjust to men was such a statement! Courtesy, order, decency are the practically universal conditions under which women vote today.

I deny that we need special legislation for women. Protective laws and regulations should indeed be formulated for the weak, the helpless, the temporarily or permanently handicapped or unfit, but under this category all—men, women and children—may at some time fall. The great need of women is for the free participation in social activities that equality provides.

International Feminism Next Radio Subject

THE international activities of American women will be the topic of the next of the Woman's Party's series of radio programs. Mrs. William Kent of California will speak over the nation-wide hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company at 5 to 5:15 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, December 4, on this subject.

Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware spoke on November 27 on "The Farm Woman." Her address follows:

"I SPEAK for the National Woman's Party which works through both Federal and State legislation in behalf of Equal Rights for men and women.

"For the past thirty years, I have lived in the country and have interested myself in work on the farm. Particularly am I interested in the work of the woman on the farm, for it has been my observation that few, if any, women work harder, or for longer hours than the farm women. Until recently, with the introduction of electricity, conditions on the farm have been, and in many cases still are, very primitive. Most of the improvements bought for the farm have rarely been for the needs of the farm wife. The cattle and crops were usually considered before her. There was a time when it was said that the greatest feeder to the insane asylum was the farm. This must have been the result of complete isolation and no opportunity for intellectual intercourse or mental activity. Today, many farms have telephones, radios, and electrical equipment. Most States have good roads, and no longer is the farm a place of such loneliness.

"During the administration of President Roosevelt, he appointed a committee or commission to investigate the condition of 'the woman on the farm.' I well remember reading the finding of the report which resulted in the statement that 'the woman on the farm was the most important economic factor on it; that without her it were difficult to see how the farm could succeed.' I was much struck by this tribute.

"At the time of taking the last census in 1920, when I had to register my name and occupation, I may say that I was both surprised and horrified on looking at the listing of my neighboring farm women to see to my dismay that one and all had written the word 'none' in the occupation column. Fancy, this 'most important factor on the farm' having so little appreciation of her own work that she listed it as 'none.' Well, this comes from a good many reasons: First, the 'inferiority complex,' which is so hard for many of our women to shake off, so long have women been made to regard themselves as what is known as the 'weaker sex.' Tradition hands this down to us, the church teaches it, and we are still inferior in the eyes of the law. I confess it was with a sense of pride that I listed my own occupation as 'housewife.' Surely there can be few, if any, occupations that call for higher recognition than the wife and mother and caretaker of the home. Dr. Joseph A. Hill, assistant to the director of the census, explains that the census figures on occupations, are designed to show paid occupations, and that women, who are housekeepers in their own homes, will continue to be listed as without occupation, or, as my neighbors put it 'none.' I hope that when the census is taken next year that every housewife, who hears my voice today, will write down her occupation without fear or hindrance.

"As to the value of the unpaid services of the farm women, a few years ago, Miss Fedde of the University of Nebraska found the value of the work done by the farmer's wife in a year to be $4,000. Her estimate was arrived at as follows:

Planning and serving the meals, cooking, $10 a week	$520
Cleaning, scrubbing, etc., at $2.50 a day two days a week	260
Washing and ironing two days a week at $2.50	260
Sewing and mending two days a week at $3.00	312
Care of children and sick at $25 a week	1,300
Assisting hired man, poultry, milking, $20 a week	1,040
Miscellaneous at $6.00 a week	312
Total	$4,000

"I read also a statement from the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture regarding occupation and hours of work of farm women.

" 'Farm women in New York spend nearly twenty-six hours a week feeding the family, their hours being much longer than those in industrial employments, and for the most part they are overworked.'

The bureau found that 63 hours a week was the average working time for 700 farm women who kept records and reported. These 700 women averaged 52 hours and 17 minutes a week on strictly homemaking activities alone. These women spent an average of 11 hours and 13 minutes a week on dairy work, care of poultry, gardening and other outside tasks.

"Some of these 700 homemakers lived in the Middle West, some in New York State, and some in three far Western States. The group as a whole represents rather superior homemakers—those likely to cut down working time by intelligent methods.

"Figures for the New York homemakers are typical. They show that per week feeding the family occupied 25 hours and 51 minutes; cleaning and straightening the house required 8 hours and 15 minutes and the other items in the care of the house added 2 hours and 17 minutes.

"Laundering, sewing, mending, care of clothing, care of children, and other management and miscellaneous items filled the remaining hours of the total.

"Clearly the farm homemaker enjoys little of that leisure the modern woman is popularly credited with, according to this study.

"NOW, of course, these values of service would probably differ in different States, but in any and all States, the services of the wife belong by law to her husband, and in this we see the remnant of the old slave or feudal law. In return for his services the slave was fed, housed, and clothed, just as the wife today is thought to give her services in the home in return for her keep. Equal Rights would give the wife the right to own her own services, and the services of the wife should be regarded just as much a contribution to the maintenance of the home as the husband's.

"The perquisite on the farm which belongs outright to the farmer's wife is the money derived from the care of the chickens; but just let this activity advance beyond a certain limit of income, it becomes a business and the proceeds are taken over by the farmer. I have known instances of this, have been told of many others, and will read you from a paper, called *The Poultry Keeper,* published this year in Quincy, Illinois, what Mrs. Clarence Wingrove of French Creek, West Virginia, says on the subject.

"If you had visited our farm 12 years ago, my husband would have casually referred to our small flock as 'Pearl's chickens.' Two years later he'd have talked about our hens. But now he'll proudly show you the several poultry houses and his incubator room and boast about his fowls.

" 'This shifting of ownership to *our,* and later to *his,* if you understand husbands, indicates the progress we have made in poultry farming. When the hens were mine they were 'eating their heads off.' Now 700 registered white leghorns, earning a profit of $2 each, are our main source of income.

" 'Our family gets a laugh out of that story, and we remind my husband of it every so often—especially when there is company and he gets to bragging about his chickens. In fact, the dozen years we have been growing from eighteen pure-bred pullets to our present flock caused much amusement because of the changing attitudes of the head of the family. While

we joke my husband about his assuming ownership of the flock when it began to make real money, we are glad to give him credit for the work he has done.

"I do not put this information before you for the purpose of injecting bitterness between men and women, or husband and wife, but rather for the purpose of hastening to get rid of injustice in the law, which frequently begets bitterness when women are sufficiently intelligent to realize the inferior and unjust position in which the law places them. My message to all women is to realize that until these discriminations in the law which still exist against women are removed, we are bound to have an unnecessary amount of friction and consequent unhappiness.

"I WONDER how many men or women know that there are yet States where discriminations exist against women depriving them of the following rights:

Equal control of their children;
Equal control of their property;
Equal control of their earnings;
Equal right to make contracts;
Equal citizenship rights;
Equal inheritance rights;
Equal control of national, State, and local government;
Equal opportunities in schools and universities;
Equal opportunities in government service;
Equal opportunities in professions and industries.
Equal pay for equal work;
Equal authority in the church;
Equal rights after marriage to their own identity;
Equal moral standard.

"To my way of thinking, the quickest and best way to correct this injustice would be by the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment which reads:

> "Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and all places subject to its jurisdiction."

"This amendment would write the principle of justice into our fundamental law. The other way is by State legislative action which is laborious, slow, and without permanency.

"The National Woman's Party is working by both means, Federal and State, and it would work with hope of quicker success if those women, who realize the necessity for just laws for men and women, would join them, and help in the good fight.

"The Woman's Party has also drafted and introduced in Congress bills to give suffrage to the women of Porto Rico and the Philippines; a bill to protect the citizenship rights of American women marrying foreigners; a bill to give jury service and other measures of equality to women of the National Capital.

"It has drafted five hundred and twenty-seven Equal Rights bills for State Legislatures. By the passage of measures, sixty-six points in the Equal Rights campaign affecting the lives of twenty-six million women, have been won. These new measures give mothers equal guardianship over their children; give women teachers equal pay with men teachers; give married women the right to choose their own voting residence; give women Equal Rights with men in obtaining divorce; give women equal inheritance rights with men; give women the right to sit on juries; give women the right to hold public office; and give women various other rights equal with men.

"The Woman's Party has conducted a nation-wide and exhaustive study of the discriminations against women in the law, so that for the first time the extent of the legal disabilities of women is known. This survey has won wide recognition as the most complete and authoritative presentation that has ever been made of the legal discriminations against women in the United States.

"In the international field, the Woman's Party has become recognized as a positive force for equality. It has carried the Equal Rights issue before the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, before the Interparliamentary Union composed of members of Parliaments of all nations, and before other international gatherings. It has co-operated with the Feminist effort of other countries. It has formed an International Advisory Council consisting of forty-seven of the foremost Feminists of other lands and representing twenty-one nations.

"A few years ago the eminent lawyer, George Gordon Battle, of New York, said, 'The work of the Woman's Party is in the broadest sense a work for humanity; it concerns the whole human race.'

"Our convention will adopt a new constitution, elect national officers, and consider how we may best co-operate with the women of other nations in the international woman movement.

"WE are to have our National Biennial Convention in Washington on December 6 to 9, inclusive. Aside from our convention work, and the dedication of our new headquarters at 144 B Street, N. E., we are to hold a memorial service in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol in honor and in memory of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British militant leader for suffrage. This promises to be a very beautiful and impressive affair, and I wish all of my hearers could be with us for the occasion, for I'm sure it would move many of you to help actively in this work for women, or failing active work, to give us a contribution that others may work for the cause. The British people are erecting a statue to Mrs. Pankhurst within sight of the Houses of Parliament, which she and her courageous followers so frequently stormed. We regard it a privilege to do honor to her memory. Her daughter, Christabel, is crossing the ocean to be present at the memorial service of her mother.

"The fight for the freedom of women must be carried on, not only for ourselves but for the women of the world. For myself, I do not feel the pinch of the law, but I am glad to work for the complete emancipation of the women who cannot give their time for the struggle, but suffer from unjust, legal discriminations. There is nothing like a little personal experience with injustice to bring one to a better understanding, and if any such person has heard my message today, I hope she will apply for membership in the National Woman's Party—a non-partisan organization of women working for the fullest and freest advancement of all women. Won't you come in and help us?"

Feminist Notes

All-Woman Jury

THE District of Columbia's first all-woman jury, possibly the first all-woman jury ever empaneled in the United States, sat in Washington beginning November 13. Courthouse attaches said that the selection of the all-woman jury came by chance, and with surprising reasonableness pointed out that in the case just preceding the one in which the all-woman jury was drawn, an all-man jury sat. The jury of twelve women considered the case of Jack A. Jones, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon.

Work in Switzerland

MAKING women want the vote is one of the greatest of the many tasks to be accomplished before women arrive at political equality with men in Switzerland, says the *Christian Science Monitor*. Only a small minority of Swiss women seem to desire the vote at present, and the men are for the most part hostile, according to reported results of the campaign "Votes for Women" started a year ago.

A central committee was set up by the campaign leaders, and local committees set to work in a dozen different cantons. Individual workers were enthusiastic but there was little encouragement. Out of forty-one women's organization appealed to, only thirteen sent a favorable reply.

Only two of the thirty-five political parties lent their aid, and not one of the fourteen men's association responded.

At the end of the year, 249,237 signatures had been obtained. Of this total, 79,000 were those of men voters.

Oneida Men Want Vote

FEMINISTS supreme though not unchallenged is the order of things among the Oneida Indians on the Muncey Indian Reserve in Ontario, Canada, according to the *Woman's Leader* (England).

Nine Princesses with hereditary rights are in sole authority and rule their tribes. They jointly nominate nine tribal chiefs who in turn elect their president, known as the "Firekeeper."

Greater democracy and masculine supremacy among other tribes is beginning to rankle in the souls of the male Oneidas. They are about ready to demand the vote.

Woman's Bravery

JANET EDWARDS of Clynnog, Wales, has been presented with a certificate of honor of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem by Dame Margaret Lloyd George for bravery in saving the life of her employer, Thomas Owen, when he was attacked by an enraged bull. Miss Edwards, according to the London *Times* report of the incident, attracted the attention of the bull to herself, enabling Mr. Owen to crawl away.

Women's Money

THE Burckhardthaus Savings Bank has been established in Germany to interest young women in saving money. Five thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds were deposited in one year. The bank is meeting with success not only in awakening the sense of thrift, but also in giving practical advice in methods of saving.

Suffrage Roll of Honor

THE National League of Women Voters has chosen the tenth anniversary of the winning of the vote as a fitting year for permanent recognition and tributes of gratitude to "leaders whose work and whose influence have brought to the women of this country a new day of partnership in its public life."

The plan contemplates the establishment of a national roll of honor, the names to be inscribed later on a permanent tablet to be erected in Washington. Nominations will be made by the States on the ground of being the place of the birth, residence, or service of the women to be honored, and a suitable memorial fund is to be raised for each name proposed. The plan provides for the establishment of a permanent memorial fund of $250,000, the income of which is to be expended to support the work of the League of Women Voters "as the logical channel for perpetuating the influence of the pioneers and later leaders."

Mrs. Richard Edwards, of Peru, Indiana, former suffrage worker and first treasurer of the National League of Women Voters, is the national chairman of the memorial plan. The completion of the national roll of honor will be celebrated at the biennial convention of the league to be held at Louisville, Kentucky, next April.

Aides representing all parts of the country are helping the States work out the details of the memorial idea and are making plans for special anniversary features in celebration of the league's tenth birthday.

The aides who have accepted the call to revive and make permanent old associations and old memories are Mrs. Augustus L. Searle, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. Caspar Whitney, New York City; Mrs. James Morrison, Chicago; Mrs. Malcolm McBride, Cleveland; Mrs. Ernest J. Mott, San Francisco.

News from the Field

Social Activities at Headquarters

THE Young Women's Council of the National Woman's Party will give a tea at Alva Belmont House, the new national headquarters, on December 1, in honor of the young women who will carry the banners in the Emmeline Pankhurst memorial services in the crypt of the Capitol on the following Sunday.

Mrs. Gerald P. Nye, wife of the North Dakota Senator who introduced the Equal Rights Amendment, was the guest of honor at a tea at Alva Belmont House on November 21.

Anita Pollitzer, a vice-chairman of the Woman's Party, visited the new headquarters on November 23 on her way South.

Members Address Varied Audiences

MABEL VERNON, national executive secretary of the Woman's Party, will speak on "What Is the Meaning of Feminism?" at the Howard University Forum in Washington, D. C., on December 11. This program is attended by about two hundred people each week.

Emma Wold, treasurer, spoke before the International Section of the Women's Club of Chevy Chase, Maryland, on November 18 on the Inter-American Commission of Women, its origin, its purpose, and its work in connection with nationality laws.

Margaret Whittemore of California, former national chairman, now in Vienna, spoke on November 13 to the American Women's Club of Vienna and to the Vienna Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on November 12, telling of the work of the National Woman's Party before both audiences.

Other Woman's Party members in Vienna include Joy Webster, Rebecca Hourwich, Ella Riegal, and Mary Caroline Taylor.

Equal Rights Debated

J. R. CARTER of Cleveland, Ohio, writes to thank the National Woman's Party for sending him material to use in a debate at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, in December, as a part of the curriculum of the School of Speech.

Mr. Carter says the material sent him has proved very helpful and that he will inform the Woman's Party of the result of the debate.

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Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, *Treasurer*
NETTIE TRAIL, C. P. A., *Auditor*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to October 31, 1929, $1,641,708.29.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, November 1 to 15, 1929:

Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, N. Y.	$100.00
Mr. Alfred I. duPont, Del.	250.00
Mrs. Margaret Hopkins Worrell, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. John Winters Brannan, N. Y.	170.00
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Kent, Calif.	100.00
Mrs. F. L. Woodward, Col.	25.00
Mrs. E. P. Breckenridge, Ohio	5.00
Miss Marion May, N. Y.	200.00
Miss Esther B. McLaughlin, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Lavinia L. Dock, Pa.	5.00
Miss Jessie A. MacWilliams, Conn.	5.00
Mrs. Emile Berliner, D. C.	50.00
Mrs. James Hopkins Smith, Tex.	5.00
Mrs. Louise M. Barnett, Tex.	1.00
Mrs. Alice F. Heitmuller, D. C.	5.00
Miss Julia Jennings, D. C.	3.00
Mrs. L. B. Eaton, Va.	1.00
Miss Virginia Eaton, Va.	1.00
Miss Mertie Farquhar, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. R. G. Peck, D. C.	2.00
Miss Jessie D. Patton, D. C.	2.00
Mrs. Grace Hathaway Miller, D. C.	5.00
Miss Mary Winsor, Pa.	10.00
Miss Elsie Ross Shields, D. C.	2.00
Mrs. Dora G. Ogle, Md.	1.00
Miss Kate Staley, Wis.	1.00
Mrs. Metta F. Merchant, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Alice B. Preuss, Cal.	1.00
Mrs. G. S. Wallace, Mass.	25.00
Mrs. Mary L. R. Movius, N. Y.	25.00
Dr. Inez C. Philbrick, Neb.	5.00
Miss A. Hermine Stauber, Idaho	1.00
Miss Marie F. Moss, N. C.	1.00
Mrs. Emmett Musig, Utah	1.00
Miss Clara B. Solomons, S. C.	5.00
Mrs. J. W. Thomas, Ill.	5.00
Miss Bianca S. Simon, N. Y.	3.00
Mrs. Carl E. Grammer, Pa.	2.00
Mrs. G. C. Harris, S. C.	5.00
Refunds	.90
Sale of furniture	94.49
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	62.36
Total receipts, November 1 to 15, 1929	$1,193.75
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to November 15, 1929	$1,642,902.04